

App. No. 10/090,911
Atty. Docket No. 8449M
Amdt. dated August 28, 2006
Reply to Office Action of November 28, 2005
Customer No. 27752

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-23 (Canceled).

24. (Previously Presented) A method of softening a fabric in a manual rinse process comprising the steps:

- (a) adding a fabric conditioning composition to a first rinse bath solution;
- (b) rinsing manually the fabric in the first rinse bath solution;

wherein the fabric conditioning composition comprises:

- a fabric softener active;
- a suds suppressing system; and
- a surfactant scavenger;

wherein said fabric softening active comprises a dialkyl substituted quaternary ammonium compound;

wherein the surfactant scavenger comprises a monoalkyl variant of the fabric softening active.

Claims 25 – 29 (Canceled).

30 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 24, wherein the composition exhibits a suds reduction of at least about 90% under the Suds Reduction Test.

31 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the composition exhibits the essential absence of floc formation in a rinse solution under the Floc Formation Test Method.

32 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the suds suppression system comprises a silicone antifoam, wherein the silicone antifoam comprises a polyorganosiloxane oil; polydimethyl-siloxane, polyorganosiloxane resin, or polyorganosiloxane with silica particle.

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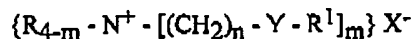
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33 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the suds suppression system comprises a silicone antifoam, wherein the silicone antifoam comprises from about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of the composition; and wherein the rinse process is a single rinse step.

34. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 33, wherein the fabric softening active comprises from about 1% to about 25% by weight of the composition; and wherein the mole ratio of the fatty acid to amine is from about 2:1 to about 1:1, respectively.

35. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 34, wherein the fabric softening active comprises from about 2% to about 8% by weight of the composition; and wherein the mole ratio of the fatty acid to amine is from about 1.6:1 to about 1:1, respectively.

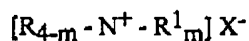
36. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 34, wherein the fabric softening active is chosen from a compound having at least one of the following formulas:



wherein:

- (a) each R substituent is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkoxy, benzyl, or a mixture thereof;
- (b) each m is 2 or 3;
- (c) each n is from 1 to about 4;
- (d) each Y is -O-(O)C-, -C(O)-O-, -NR-C(O)-, or -C(O)-NR-;
- (e) each R¹ being a hydrocarbyl, or substituted hydrocarbyl group, wherein the sum of carbons in each R¹, plus one when Y is -O-(O)C- or -NR-C(O)-, is C₁₂-C₂₂;
- (f) X⁻ is a softener-compatible anion, preferably, chloride, bromide, methylsulfate, ethylsulfate, sulfate, and nitrate, more preferably chloride or methyl sulfate;

or



wherein:

- (g) each R substituent is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, C₂₋₃ alkoxy, benzyl, or a mixture thereof;
- (h) each m is 2 or 3;
- (i) each R¹ is a hydrocarbyl, or substituted hydrocarbyl group.

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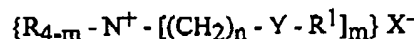
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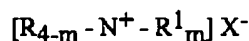
37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the fabric softening active is a compound having the formula:



wherein:

- (a) each R substituent is a methyl, hydroxycethyl, or a mixture thereof;
- (b) each m is 2 or 3;
- (c) each n is from 1 to about 4;
- (d) each Y is -O-(O)C-;
- (e) each R¹ is a hydrocarbyl, or substituted hydrocarbyl group, wherein the sum of carbons in each R¹, plus one when Y is -O-(O)C-, is C₁₂-C₂₂;
- (f) X⁻ is a chloride or methyl sulfate.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 36, wherein the fabric softening active is a compound having the formula:



wherein:

- (g) each R substituent is a methyl;
- (h) each m is 2;
- (i) each R¹ is a C₁₁-C₂₁ hydrocarbyl, or substituted hydrocarbyl group.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the silicone antifoam is from about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the composition.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the silicone antifoam is from about is from about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the composition.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the silicone antifoam is from about is from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the silicone antifoam is from about is from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the silicone antifoam comprises a polyorganosiloxane oil; polydimethyl-siloxane, polyorganosiloxane resin, or polyorganosiloxane with silica particles.

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44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the silicone antifoam compound comprises a polyorganosiloxane oil; polydimethyl-siloxane, polyorganosiloxane resin, or polyorganosiloxane with silica particles.

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the silicone antifoam compound comprises polydimethyl-siloxane or polyorganosiloxane oil.

46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the silicone antifoam compound comprises polydimethyl-siloxane or polyorganosiloxane oil.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the composition exhibits a suds reduction of at least about 90% under the Suds Reduction Test.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the composition exhibits a suds reduction of at least about 90% under the Suds Reduction Test.

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 47, wherein the composition exhibits the essential absence of floc formation in a rinse solution under the Floc Formation Test Method.

50. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 48, wherein the composition exhibits the essential absence of floc formation in a rinse solution under the Floc Formation Test Method.

51. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the rinse process is a single rinse step.

52. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the rinse process is a single rinse step.

53. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 51, wherein the composition further comprises a liquid carrier, wherein the liquid carrier comprises at least 60% by weight of the composition of water.

54. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 52, wherein the composition further comprises a liquid carrier, wherein the liquid carrier comprises at least 60% by weight of the composition of water.

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55. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the mole ratio of the fatty acid to amine is from about 1.6:1 to about 1:1, respectively; and wherein the first rinse bath solution is a single rinse bath solution.

56. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 54, wherein the mole ratio of the fatty acid to amine is from about 1.6:1 to about 1:1, respectively; and wherein the first rinse bath solution is a single rinse bath solution.

57. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing the volume of water consumed in a manual rinse process

comprising the steps:

- (a) adding a fabric conditioning composition to a single rinse bath solution
- (b) rinsing manually the fabric in the single rinse bath solution;

wherein the fabric conditioning composition comprises:

- a fabric softener active;
- a suds suppressing system; and
- a surfactant scavenger;

wherein said fabric softening active comprises a dialkyl substituted quaternary ammonium compound.

58. (New) A method of reducing the volume of water consumed in a manual rinse process comprising the steps:

- (a) rinsing a fabric in a first inefficient rinse step
- (b) adding a fabric conditioning composition to a single rinse bath solution
- (c) rinsing manually the fabric in the single rinse bath solution;

wherein the fabric conditioning composition comprises:

- a fabric softener active;
- a suds suppressing system; and
- a surfactant scavenger;

wherein said fabric softening active comprises a dialkyl substituted quaternary ammonium compound.